



J. M. FERRER, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER CANADA.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## Continued.

2d. To enquire into and report on the Seigniorial rights, dues and charges established, received or demanded in this Province at different periods and their conformity or otherwise to this jurisprudence of the country, and to the terms of the original grants. The proceedings which may have been adopted on the part of the Executive on the subject of the difficulties which may have arisen between Seigniors and their *Censitaires*. The judicial proceedings and decisions at different periods, which may have tended to settle or explain the law on the subject of Seigniorial rights. The allegations contained in the petition presented to this House on divers occasions by Seigniors or by their *Censitaires*, on the subject of the forfeiture of conceded lands, and their return to the Seigniorial Domain in certain cases, on the subject of alleged overcharges and abuses, and on the subject of Seigniorial dues and charges in general.

3d. To enquire into and report on the present state of the lands sold, granted, conceded or promised by the Executive authority to be held otherwise than as seigniories *a titre de cens*, or in *franc aleu*, since the year 1791. The performance or non-performance of the conditions on which such grants, concessions or promises were made, and the means of compelling such performance in certain cases. The expediency or otherwise of expediting the settlement of tracts of wild lands exceeding a certain extent, either by establishing an equitable system of forfeiture and escheat, or by imposing a light tax on such lands, to be expended in opening roads and effecting other public improvements in the counties in which it may be raised. The state of, and the circumstances connected with, the two-sevenths reserved of the wild lands for the Crown and for the clergy, of certain denominations respectively; and the means of remedying the abuses and inconveniences which have been resulted from the said reserves, and from the manner in which they have been laid off, and the means of facilitating the application of the road laws, of the law of vicinage, and the rural law of the country, to the said Crown and clergy reserves, and to uninhabited lots of which the proprietors are unknown.

4th. To enquire into and report on the Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the purpose of granting or confirming to certain persons or companies of persons residing in Great Britain or elsewhere, certain privileges or advantages with regard to grants, sales, concessions, leases, or other titles conferring permanent or temporary rights in or to wild lands in this Province. All charters, letters patent, regulations, instructions or orders, emanating from the executive government in England or in this province with regard to

the objects aforesaid. All grants, sales, concessions, or leases, of any portion of the said lands which may have been made in consequence of the said acts, or of the proceedings adopted as aforesaid by the executive government. All agreements made on this behalf, with individuals, or with any company of persons, by the executive government in England or in this province; and the conditions and considerations on and for which such agreements have been made, and the performance or non-performance thereof.

5th. To enquire into and report on the means of establishing (under Tenures accompanied by no charges or dues whatever) an easy, popular and responsible system for the granting and management of the wild lands of this province, by which such lands shall be rendered accessible to the people of the country as well as to all other subjects of his Majesty; and the means of facilitating the settlement of the said lands.

6th. To enquire into and report on the means of effecting on one general and sufficient system the gradual conversion of the Tenures *a titre de fief*, or *a titre de cens* into *franc aleu roturier*, free and common socage, or any other free tenure, at the same time that the laws of the country concerning real property, and the rights and interests of all parties, and of those holding in mortmain more especially, should be attended to and respected.

Mr. Bedard presented a petition for leave to present a petition from inhabitants of the parish of Chateau Richer for an aid to clean the Sault a la Puce River; he then moved, that the reasons assigned in his petition are sufficient to induce the House to receive the petition of the inhabitants of Chateau Richer. Yeas 21, Nays 30.

The bill to ascertain the manner in which persons shall hereafter be admitted to practise the law or to practice notaries, was ordered to be engrossed.

The lessors and lessees bill to prevent debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their immovable property under seizure, were read the second time, and referred to separate committees.

The second reading of the bill relating to differences between masters and their servants, was deferred until Friday next.

The bill to repeal the ordinance concerning the quartering of troops in the country parishes, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The following resolutions passed in committee yesterday were reported and concurred in:—

1. That the printing of the Journal of the present session, and for the printing of the bills also to be printed during this session, be given to Messrs. Neilson and Cowan.

2. That the contract for the printing of the appendix of the present session, and for the printing of the public documents and circular letters also to be printed, as well during the present session as during the recess following, be given to Messrs. Frechette & Co.

Resolutions were passed in committee, on his Excellency's message relating to convicts, and on the report of the special committee on the clerk's assistants; to be reported to-morrow and Friday next.

## OUTLINE OF THE DEBATES.

TUESDAY, 17th Nov. 1835.

The Speaker took the Chair at a quarter before four P. M.

## ASSEMBLY'S AGENT.

The House went into committee to consider whether it would not be expedient to resolve, that in case the bill passed by the House for appointing an agent for this Province, should not become law, the House should appoint an agent in Great Britain. To this committee, was also referred various letters and communications from J. A. Roebuck to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Morin proposed to resolve—  
That it is the opinion of this committee, that this House has learned with regret that in consequence of representations made to the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, dated 5th June last, by John Arthur Roebuck, Esquire, agent of this House in England and accompanied by various explanations thereof, his Majesty's Secretary of State, has, by letter of Sir George Grey, dated the 11th of same month, raised objections, as to the powers possessed by the said agent to expose and explain the proceedings of this House, its interests and sentiments, as well as the province, in such a manner as he should feel himself authorized to do by the powers conferred on him by the Assembly and its votes.

Mr. Berthelot considered it useless for any hon. members to raise debates on this proposition as it was one which had already been approved of by a large majority of the House. If, however, hon. members had good reasons to offer against the res-

olution he would be most happy to hear them.

Mr. Gagy said, that it was impossible to refuse such a kind invitation, and he would do himself the honor of complying with it. He would do so with the greater pleasure, because in the first place it would afford him an opportunity of expressing his sentiments: in the second instance he would have the pleasure of hearing the hon. member (Berthelot) reply to his arguments; thirdly, to allow that hon. member himself the pleasure of edifying the house, and fourthly, that thereby his (Berthelot's) eloquence might be diffused from one end of the world to the other by means of the newspapers. (Laughter.) Before entering upon the question, he would state that for the last few days he had been absent from the house, a circumstance which, no doubt, had been noticed, and which had, perhaps, been a cause of satisfaction to the majority of the house, and he was unaware of the reasons which had induced the majority to come to a conclusion on this question. By the resolution then before the committee, it was proposed to name as agent for Canada, a man who openly advocated the subversion of one of the branches of Imperial Parliament, and by this means Canada would be leagued with that new school of politicians who live by agitation, whose whole business is agitation as the health of life. The *liaison* between such a party and Canada would be highly dangerous, and give reason to suppose that this province intended to throw off the protection of the mother country. This was the first point which struck him as bearing on the question, but it was one of great importance and ought to be well weighed. It required but very little knowledge of the politics of the mother country to know that there is still a large majority of the most influential, the educated and the wealthy who are friends to order and the constituted authorities, and opposed to the views of such a man as him, with whom it was proposed that the House of Assembly should league itself. The House of Lords which it was proposed by these men to abolish, has been the safe guard of England during the disorders which had agitated and deluged with blood the whole continent of Europe, and that England had not shared the same fate was owing to the House of Lords, for which the gratitude of every one who had property at stake in that country and who was a friend to order was owing. It was therefore highly imprudent for the house to choose as its representative a man who was among the first advocates for the fall of the House of Lords. If the house required an agent to represent it before the Imperial Parliament, let it make choice of a man of standing—a friend to order and the constitution, but not such a man as Mr. Roebuck, who had shewn himself to be any thing but a friend to order and good government. On these grounds he objected to the appointment of Mr. Roebuck;—he did not speak personally of him, although perhaps in the correspondence before the house there was sufficient to warrant a supposition that his character was not of an order to form a first rate politician. In that correspondence he had manifested a most arrogant pride and petulance of character, by menacing Lord Glenelg, if that nobleman did not at once accede to his demands. He had represented himself to the Colonial Secretary, not as the agent of the House of Assembly, but as a person having a *carte blanche* from that body, to act as he pleased as the representative of Lower Canada. The Colonial Secretary however, in the most courteous and candid manner, told him that he did not consider him (Mr. Roebuck) to possess such unlimited powers. Mr. Roebuck then, in reply, told Lord Glenelg that he would see by the future proceedings in Canada, that he (Mr. R.) had full power to act as the representative of Canada. What was Mr. Roebuck's conduct then, with regard to the House? Did he act as its agent, or its adviser and director? After having told Lord Glenelg that the House of Assembly had adopted a certain line of conduct, which the Colonial Secretary shows to be impossible, he (Mr. R.) writes to the Speaker and says that it is of the last necessity that the House should proceed in the manner in which he had told Lord Glenelg that it had acted; in other words, that the House must follow his (Mr. R.) directions, in order to extricate him from an unpleasant predicament.—What was the result of this? A meeting of members of the House, composed, as he (Mr. Gagy) was disposed to believe, of the most talented and experienced individuals, took place at Three Rivers, the result of which was, the adoption of the course pointed out by Mr. Roebuck, who had evidently gone beyond the powers conferred upon him as agent. As a proof of this assertion he would read to the house the passage in Mr. Roebuck's letter to the

Speaker of the house, in which he calls upon the house to adopt measures which he thought fit to instigate. How could the house support the arrogant pride and personal vanity of such a man, who presumes to advise and even command the house? He (Mr. Gagy) flattered himself to the contrary. It was unbefitting for the house to follow the opinions of any individual, and in the present case what would be the result of such weakness on the part of the house? It would be an increase of pride on the part of the individual whose opinions were followed, and finally the contempt of that person for the body who followed his advice. Mr. Gagy then read another extract from Mr. Roebuck's letter, in which he says that democratic principles ought to be extended in America, and said that this was another piece of unasked for advice from Mr. Roebuck, who might surely allow persons resident in America to know as well what was best calculated for her interests as he who was at a distance of 3000 miles from the country which he pretended to know so much about. It was well known that the excess to which democratic principles were carried in this province alarmed even the United States, who were afraid of the example set them by the House of Assembly of this province. In saying this he spoke of the enlightened portion of the inhabitants of the United States, those who were above the lower orders of the populace, who alone cried out for the extension of democracy. He was talking to the members of the house of Assembly, who must have studied history, and must know that the shortest and surest method to arrive at despotism was that which commenced by bowing to the mob. A man who wishes to become a despot, generally attains his ends by means of the mob;—he commences as a demagogue and finishes as a despot. In the United States this conviction was beginning to be felt, and the enlightened and wealthy portion of the community feared the results of an extension of democratic principles. That passage in Mr. Roebuck's letter was entirely erroneous, and displayed an absolute ignorance of the opinions and wishes of the great body of proprietors and educated men in the United States. He did not pretend to say that there might not be a numerical majority of persons in America who advocate the overthrow of every institution calculated to preserve order and tranquility. It was that portion of the community who have nothing at stake which wishes the extension of democracy, but surely no one would pretend to say that their opinions and views were equal to those of the enlightened and independent portion of the community. He therefore felt himself justified in saying that Mr. Roebuck had shown an utter ignorance of the views and opinions of the most influential inhabitants of the United States, saying that the extension of democratic principles was required in America. The next paragraph in Mr. Roebuck's letter was an error of deduction. 'Any pretence by which it is sought to saddle you with any species of aristocracy ought, by you, to be scouted and repressed. The legislative council from the beginning has been such a pretence.' Mr. Roebuck deduces from the fact of there being a legislative council in this province whose members are appointed by the King, that it is attempted to saddle the country with an aristocracy. He (Mr. Gagy) saw in this assertion nothing but an imitation of the cry *'a la lanterne'*, during the French Revolution, for the purpose of effecting a change in the constitution of this country, by abolishing the legislative council. Such a method of proceeding would, if followed up, be productive of the same results in the country as in France during the revolution, not however with the members of the house, who ought to be guided by the words of wisdom, but with the populace, who were at most times willing to obey the cry *'a la lanterne'* if stirred up by mischievous and designing men. He would ask any honorable member of the house to tell him on what occasion it had ever been attempted to saddle an aristocracy on this country. Was it by means of the Legislative Council? He (Mr. Gagy) could not see it in that light. What would be the position of the Imperial Government with regard to the country if it were not for the Council? If there were no such body as that, what would be the results? The house, in a moment of ill humour, might adopt proceedings which were contrary to the Royal prerogative, as recognized by the constitution, and it would come into immediate contact with the throne, which would either fall itself or crush the house. The salutary delay caused by the interposition of a second branch would be lost, and nothing but confusion and disorder would ensue, and this country would soon become a portion of the United States. Mr. Roebuck then goes on to treat the Legislative Council as

a 'wretched imitation of a baneful mischievous institution.' There was a member of the house of commons treating as 'a baneful mischievous institution' another branch of the Legislature which had enabled England to brave all tempests and weather the storm of anarchy for several successive centuries, and endeavouring to make the house of assembly of Lower Canada, a tool, to serve him in his clandestine views for the subversion of that branch of the Imperial Parliament. 'All your other grievances spring from this purest source.' Really the house ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Roebuck for such valuable information. In the goodness of his heart he supposes that the people on the spot do not know from whence their grievances spring, and he is so good as to take the trouble to send them information on the subject, although he is three thousand miles distant. He (Mr. Gagy) could not conceive how the house could support such intolerable arrogance and vanity, by listening to the deductions of such a *charlatan*, who if he is so very clever in finding out the source of abuses, ought also to be able to apply an effectual remedy to them. He considered that if Mr. Roebuck was the agent to the house, he ought to act as such, and give his opinions only when asked for them, until which time he ought to keep his own counsel. Not content, however, advising the house, Mr. Roebuck goes a little further and characterizes the proceedings of the house as 'clumsy.' He says, in relation to the house for the purpose of obtaining an Elective Council, that that 'appears to me a clumsy mode of ridding yourselves of the evil,' and says that the Council ought to be extirpated. He says 'make it Elective if you will,' well knowing that the house had been occupied with a project to that effect, but his indomitable pride would not suffer him to bow even to a majority of the house of assembly, and he characterizes their proceedings as 'clumsy.' In order to show more fully that Mr. Roebuck had overstepped the bounds of his authority, it was necessary for him to refer to another letter from Mr. Roebuck to Mr. Speaker Papien, dated London 22d June, 1835, in which he demands the sanction of the house for the conduct which he had pursued, which sanction he said, can be given by the house, only by their adoption of his statement. According to this the house was thereby doing the bidding of Mr. Roebuck. Adopting his statement, made altogether without their knowledge. He would ask of a body of Legislators of which he (Mr. G.) formed a part, (a very thin one if they would) if there could be any thing more degrading to them than that they should do the bidding of a London Lawyer, celebrated at the bar and in the Senate, it might be, but it was still very degrading for a legislative body to be at the beck and call of an individual whom they had appointed as their agent. Was it proper that the house should lend itself to Mr. Roebuck for the purpose of getting himself reinstated in the good opinion of Lord Glenelg? That was Mr. Roebuck's real object in requesting the house to sanction his proceedings, which Lord Glenelg had disavowed, and Mr. Roebuck to gratify his inordinate *amour propre* calls upon the house to make him a greater personage than Lord Glenelg. This would be making the house nothing more than a registry office for recording the edicts of John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., thus rendering it a second edition of the French Chamber of Deputies, which was used to register the commands of the King, with this difference that the latter were always conveyed in very polite terms while John Arthur Roebuck tells the house plainly and bluntly, with a commanding tone, and tells them what to do. This was in fact the true spirit of Mr. Roebuck's letter, and he (Mr. G.) hoped that the house would not so far forget itself as to yield to such arrogant pretensions. There was even more than this in Mr. Roebuck's letter. He was not content with being the agent of the house—he wishes for something more. What that was he would point out to the house, as it was necessary that the house should dissect Mr. Roebuck's letter *en entier*, and and thus see how much Mr. Roebuck was animated by *amour propre*. He said in his letter that 'if I am merely to be the organ of official communications, it is clear that I am of no service to the Assembly,' and so on. Mr. Roebuck ought surely to have been satisfied with being appointed the 'official organ' of the house. But no; he took upon himself to represent the whole of the people of this Province, and he (Mr. Gagy) would ask of what use was the house of assembly if Mr. Roebuck was to be endowed with its functions. Certainly it ought to satisfy the *amour propre* of Mr. Roebuck, if he received instructions from the house how to act, and until he got such instructions, it showed very little



sense in him, to adopt measures of his own concocting, he (Mr. G.) was afraid of the consequences, if such powers were given to Mr. Roebuck, and he thought that the house had already been led too far by their agent. 'It is by speaking on their behalf, representing their feelings and sentiments, that I can forward their cause, and this I cannot do, if I be tied down to mere formal resolutions.' Mr. Roebuck appeared by this to treat very lightly the committee composed of all the wisdom and talent of the house, which had prepared the ninety-two Resolutions, and the house itself, which had adopted them, how was it possible for Mr. Roebuck to represent the sentiment of the house, when it was plain that he did not know, and it was impossible to communicate the feelings and sentiments of the house by letter. Mr. Roebuck had shown himself to be in direct contradiction with the wishes of the house. The *vox populi* *vox Dei* had been in favor of an Elective Council, and the house had supported that measure with all its might; but Mr. Roebuck considered it a 'clumsy mode, he would believe that Mr. Roebuck was a man of the best faith in the world, but he would ask if he had not misrepresented the views and opinions of the house on this point? and whether, if he were appointed to represent 'their feelings and sentiments,' such errors might not again occur?

Mr. Berthelot would not follow the hon. member (Mr. G.) through all his arguments and wanderings from the subject; for to do that would tire his patience and that of the House. The more the nature of the question under discussion was studied, the more likely a person would be to speak to the point; and if the hon. member (Mr. G.) had given the question before the House a little more, he would perhaps not have wandered so much from it. The resolution then under discussion was merely proposed for the purpose of approving Mr. Roebuck's statement to Lord Glenelg, which he thought the House could certainly not refuse. He was at a loss to know what could have induced the hon. member (Mr. G.) to assert in so decided a manner that Mr. Roebuck was not authorized to make those statements—statements which were in exact accordance with the instructions which he received from this House. The hon. member, being himself a celebrated advocate, must surely know that an attorney does not always follow the precise words of the instructions given him by his client. Mr. Berthelot concluded by instituting a comparison between the House of Lords and the Legislative Council, very disadvantageous to the latter body, which he characterized as *un corps de mendicants* *decoree*.

Mr. Papineau said that in the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down the good effect of thinking much and saying little was very apparent, while in the speech of the hon. member for Sherbrooke was as plainly seen the disadvantage of thinking little and saying a great deal. To follow that hon. member through all his ramblings from the question, was a task which he (Mr. Papineau) was unwilling to undertake, and which he doubted very much was worth the trouble, the hon. member having huddled together a multitude of phrases which put him continually in contradiction with himself. The hon. member had been very bounteous in his praises of the House of Lords, and equally lavish with his abuses of democratic institutions. If the assertions of the hon. member were true—if the House of Lords had raised England to her present grandeur and greatness—the English people must have become very ungrateful, for from one end of the Kingdom to the other an universal cry was heard against that institution. If the people of England owed so much to the House of Lords, they would have manifested their gratitude, not by passing the Reform bill, but by increasing the number of little rotten boroughs, which were found by the Lords so well to subserve their purposes of corruption and abuse. No; England did not owe her greatness to her Peers, but to the virtues of her people,—to her isolated situation, which prevented her from being laid waste by the swords of invaders,—and to other circumstances entirely foreign to the existence of the House of Lords. She owed her very existence to the democratic principles contained in her Constitution, which, however, unfortunately had been almost stifled by her aristocracy; and if England at the present an unprecedented example of emigration of persons driven from her shores by oppression, it was entirely owing to the baneful influence of the House of Lords. To what were owing those long and unnecessary wars which had drained England of so much treasure and blood during the eventful reign of George the Third if it was not to the pride and arrogance of the Lords, who, up to the passing of the reform bill, had found in the commissions the passive instruments of their design? The hon. member (Mr. G.) had not at all expressed the sentiments of the people of England by eulogizing the House of Lords, to effect a change in which they were now exerting themselves. Wishing, as he did, every prosperity to the people of England, and convinced that nothing could more advance that prosperity than the adoption of the measures advocated by those great and patriotic men, Hume, O'Connell, and Roebuck, he (Mr. Papineau) sincerely hoped their efforts might be crowned with success. Despite all the observations of the hon. member (Mr. G.) he was firmly of opinion that a change in the constitution of the House of Lords was the only measure which could be of any avail to do justice to England; and he (Mr. Papineau)

hoped for it with all his heart. It was ridiculous to see a person giving himself so much up to his imagination as the hon. member (Mr. G.) had done, in making such an absurd assertion as that Mr. Roebuck in corresponding with the House of Assembly, did so for the purpose of overthrowing the House of Lords. A man must be very destitute of ideas wherewith to form an argument who would say that the appointment of Mr. Roebuck as Agent for the House of Assembly was a conspiracy to destroy the House of Lords. But the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as Agent was not then the question before the committee. The house had a few days ago passed a bill *unanimously* appointing that gentleman as agent of the Province; and it was no longer a question whether Mr. Roebuck was fit or not. By passing that bill, the house had acquitted itself of a debt of gratitude justly due to Mr. Roebuck for his able and zealous exertions in behalf of this Province. If that bill had not been passed this house would have been guilty of ingratitude; and still more liable to such a charge would it now be, if, on account of the weak and futile arguments of the hon. member (Mr. G.), it should withhold its sanction to the proceedings adopted by Mr. Roebuck in his capacity of agent. It was therefore, nothing more than a debt of gratitude which was paid by appointing, as the agent of the house, a man who had shown so much devotedness to the cause of this province,—such an extensive knowledge of its affairs,—and such splendid talents in advancing its interests. This house, which had appointed Mr. Roebuck to represent its sentiments, would be culpable if it did repudiate the violent invectives which the hon. member (Mr. G.) had thought fit to pour forth against a man who had so ably and faithfully discharged his duties. Because Mr. Roebuck had echoed the sentiments and advocated the sentiments of this house with zeal and animation the hon. member (Mr. G.) reproached him with pride and arrogance, and declared that he overstepped the bounds of his authority. Was there anything in Mr. Roebuck's statements which did not correspond exactly with the sentiments expressed in the address of the house, forwarded to the Imperial Parliament? Mr. Roebuck had been a faithful mirror of the house; he had penetrated the inmost recesses of their souls, and had expressed their opinions with frankness and liberty—thus showing himself to be a Canadian, and at the same time an Englishman. He showed himself to have those extended views which characterize an enlightened mind, and above all—a democrat *par excellence*. The hon. member (Mr. G.) had indulged in invectives against the institutions of the U. States—against those institutions which had rendered that country the admiration of the world,—grounded on a few slight excesses committed by the people. The excesses of a people, in a moment of enthusiasm, were not so much to be dreaded as the hateful tyranny of an aristocracy, who committed more frightful excesses, and said they were authorized by law. Look at the massacres in Ireland to enforce an unjust tax, in the shape of tithes, to support a Church establishment contrary to the wishes of the people and other disorders attendant upon the interested machinations of the aristocracy, who grind and oppress the people in order to enrich themselves. The hon. member (Mr. G.)—who had so basely misrepresented the English, by saying that they owe their prosperity and tranquillity to the House of Lords, while the very reverse was the case,—had equally misrepresented the inhabitants of the United States. Let him look at the result of the last elections, and see whether his assertions were well founded. Could he deny the result of those elections as being in favor of democratic institutions? Perhaps the hon. member obtained his information from the newspapers paid by the aristocratic merchants in the United States, who, by means of their gold, retained a number of newspapers to advocate their interests. The newspapers in the United States no more represented the opinions of the inhabitants of that country than the bureaucratic prints in this province expressed the sentiments of the people at the last general elections, and since. If the opinions of the people were to be judged of by the newspapers, the result would be very erroneous. It was well known that newspapers were supported principally by the advertisements of merchants; and it was quite natural for them to cry out in favour of their supporters. All the hue and cry raised by those papers in this province were of no avail at the last elections. The single fact of their having written so violently against the popular candidates, who had been returned by immense majorities, was sufficient to overturn their statements; but yet, strangers coming to this province, incapable of ascertaining the true state of affairs, said that the people were against the measures of the house of Assembly, because the newspapers opposed them. The hon. member (Mr. G.) therefore, had founded his opinions respecting the United States on a wrong basis. The institutions of that country conferred a greater degree of happiness and prosperity on the inhabitants than was to be found in any other nation, and they had rendered the United States an example of admiration to the whole world; and if the hon. member took a trip there and expressed the opinions which he uttered in the house, he would most likely be universally hissed from one end of the Union to the other. The hon. member, in the course of the abuse which he had vomited forth so freely on Mr. Roebuck, had said that

there was an infinity of presumption on the part of Mr. Roebuck in giving his opinion to the house, when it happened to differ with the house. He would ask of the hon. member where he found an essential difference between the opinions expressed by Mr. Roebuck and those of the house. Mr. R. in his letter had but echoed the sentiments of the majority of the house, who had always considered the suppression of the legislative council better than rendering it elective, although they had advocated the latter expedient as being infinitely superior to the existing council; but the hon. member had been pleased to say, that Mr. Roebuck's opinion on that point was in direct contradiction with the majority of the house. How could it be known that the opinion of the house was not in favor of the suppression of the council? Had it ever been heard on the subject? The house had asked to be authorized to assemble a convention, in order to adopt the best method of effecting a change in the existing constitution of this province; but this proposal, so natural and reasonable, and so perfectly in accordance with the principles of the British constitution, was treated as unnatural by the foolish pride of the aristocrat—Stanley, who manifested his malicious disposition, by bringing to the recollection of the English people, the conventions of France during the revolution, which were of a totally different nature from the one proposed, being unauthorized by law, and established for the purpose of overturning order. Nothing of their nature could possibly be discovered in the convention as proposed by the house, but the absurd aristocratic arrogance of Mr. Stanley, combined with a desire to repress the rights and liberties of British subjects, who living in another hemisphere, required a change in their institutions in order to maintain their rights as British subjects. Mr. Stanley has however fallen from his high eminence, and it was to Mr. Roebuck that his fall was a wing. He [Mr. R.] was the first to attack him with the giant force of justice, and he brought him to the ground, and the house owed to him the benefit to be derived from that event. What could be more admirable than the courage and disinterestedness of Mr. Roebuck, in measuring his strength, with a man like Mr. Stanley, who possessed such great influence in the house of Commons, and who formerly by his own influence and that of his family, returned 40 members to parliament. Mr. Roebuck was aware that he might fall in the struggle, but his love of honour and justice made him strong, and he overcame the giant. The house of commons perceived that Stanley knew nothing of the subject upon which he was talking, while Roebuck made it evident that he was perfectly *au fait* of every thing relating to Canada, and he obtained a victory for which Canada ought to be very grateful. The fall of Mr. Stanley was one of the greatest benefits which this Province owed to Mr. Roebuck, but there was something more for which the people of this province had to be grateful to Mr. Roebuck. On the Canada committee, he had rendered most able and important services to this Province, before which committee, his important communications, evincing such a profound knowledge of the politics of this province, produced (To be continued.)

#### LETTERS ON THE ASSEMBLY'S ADDRESS. No. IV.

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable  
Archibald Earl of Gosford, etc. etc.  
Montreal, 16th Nov., 1835.

MY LORD,

The first sentence of the fourth paragraph takes a truly 'flattering and kind' notice of 'your Excellency's just and liberal intentions in the administration of the executive power.' Why, my lord, should French demagogues or any other demagogues couple together 'just' and 'liberal' as congruous epithets? The epithets, whether I take the latter according to your lordship's acceptance or according to that of the assembly, are incompatible. *Liberal*, my lord, is synonymous with *justice*, for it regards not the merits or the demerits of a measure, but the public opinion of 'the great body of the people.' Oh the blindness of wilfully blind minds. Public opinion, for instance, is confessedly composed of the opinions of individuals, & is obviously valuable in proportion to the powers of judging on the part of those individuals. With this axiom in your heart, my lord, traverse the French Canadian settlements, or even sound the depth of the majority of your lordship's legislative faction; and then tell your own conscience, how little education, how little intelligence, how little political honesty your lordship has discovered. Your lordship, may, perhaps, admire without discovering on the principle *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*.

The letter of C. P. O., which appeared in last Saturday's Herald, presents a beautiful commentary on the liberality of your lordship's French allies; and your lordship's administration of 'the executive power of the governor,' short as it has been, has furnished many an illustration of the liberality of your lordship. Was it, for instance, liberality, my lord, to answer the Assembly's address in a French original and an English translation? Your lordship's adoption of the established custom of speaking in an English original and French translation would have been just and impartial, because custom alone, without the imputation of any special motive of partiality or patriotism on the part of your lordship, would have accounted for the priority of your vernacular tongue; but, in violating an established custom, that you might also have an opportunity of violating the feelings of

your own breast, your lordship displayed a kind of liberality, that was considerably at variance with impartiality and justice. These remarks, my lord, are meant to warn you, that your French allies may soon tax your 'just and liberal intentions' beyond the meaning not only of the dictionary but even of your lordship.

The next sentence of the fourth paragraph, my lord, is as follows:—

'In those cases, where your Excellency may be called to act jointly with the provincial legislature, or with this house in particular, we shall always be disposed to co-operate in every measure, which may tend to the welfare of this province.' By 'this province,' of course 'the demagogues,' according to the democratic doctrine, common to themselves and your lordship, mean merely 'the great body' of 'this province,' however oppressive 'the welfare' of 'the great body' may be to the little body.

See, my lord, how greedily your French allies, 'the Commons of Lower Canada,' have seized your lordship's gratuitous admission, that, in certain 'cases,' your lordship and one branch of the provincial legislature can dispense with the interference of the other branch. 'With this house in particular' is merely the ready echo of your lordship's unconstitutional dogma. 'In addition to the 'case,' which Camillus discovered your dogma to be applicable—namely the 'case' of public robbery involved in the question of the contingencies—the able and consistent editor of the *Mississkoui Standard* has pointed out another.—Your lordship may have heard, that the assembly expelled the hon. Dominique Mondelet, because he was not 'acceptable to the great body of the people,' and that the noble husband of Lady Aylmer, whom I do not thus describe in imitation of Homer's description of Paris, refused to sanction the unconstitutional tyranny by the issuing of a new writ. Should a 'case,' equally flagrant or even more flagrant, come before your lordship, the editor of the *Standard* anticipates your lordship's future conduct from your lordship's present language.

The third sentence of the fourth paragraph, my lord, is unworthy of minute discussion; but I cannot refrain from pointing out to your lordship, that it indicates with a kind of mysterious clearness the determination of your French allies to submit only to such imperial interference, as may be favourable to themselves.

The last sentence is of the same stamp; and it calls for notice, merely because it repeats the hackneyed falsehood of attempting to identify 'this house' with 'the people.'

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most ob't humble servant,  
MANLIUS.

To the Editor of the *Mississkoui Standard*.

Sir:—Every man who writes for the public ought to have sufficient knowledge of the subject on which he undertakes to write, so as to be of some use to his readers, in the way of giving, either entertainment or instruction: for, if he has not, why does he presume to write? I acknowledge this obligation in full; and because I feel its force I write, not to give, but to ask for instruction from you, or from some other gentleman that may be qualified for the task.

There are now in this province three persons of high distinction as Commissioners, appointed by His Gracious Majesty, for the investigation of all the grievances which have been complained of by the majority of our representatives in the house of assembly. The governor of the province is one of the three, and holding the most important and responsible parts of the office, inasmuch as he is the chairman or head thereof.

In regard to these two offices, vested in one individual, I need instruction, because I do not understand the principles on which a commission of inquiry can act, when one of themselves is a chief actor in the matters to which their inquiries are to be directed. I cannot see, how the two offices, that of governor, and inquirer, can possibly be made to correspond in one person. Can he be an impartial and upright investigator of his own conduct? Can he give an impartial report of his own proceedings? To my mind, the two offices, that of governor and inquirer into the grievances complained of as inflicted by the government, are totally incompatible in one person. That person, being himself governor, may how muchsoever contrary to his intentions, add to the catalogue of grievances, and then how inconsistent it is to expect that he would inquire into, and report his own wrongs! He might, indeed, inquire into the proceedings of past administrations, and report on their tendencies and effects; but what report will he make of his own, but that he had done every thing in the very best of all possible ways?

They are a commission of inquiry only. I know that Lord Gosford alone is commissioned as governor, and that his colleagues in the commission of inquiry have nothing to do with him in his capacity as Governor. This separation is, no doubt, distinctly marked on parchment, but then comes the puzzle, how the two, as they appear to me, incompatible offices, can be kept separate, each within its own sphere, in practice. Either the commission of inquiry is nothing, except in name; or, it takes three to constitute one governor. On the former supposition, the two colleagues have a snug berth, and little to do on the latter, they must be considered as of equal weight with Lord Gosford, in the administration of the government, only, that he is first, and bears the title, giving, after due deliberation, their assent to all his measures, as in reality, their own. I cannot, after repeated trials in my own mind, see how it is possible, in practice, to separate the

two offices; and therefore I am driven to the conclusion that the two colleagues are either nothing more than a name, or that they participate with Lord Gosford in the administration of the government, as executive Councillors at least. If, then, my conclusions are just, it follows that no inquiries can be effected by the commission as at present constituted which will be of any practical use, because their report will necessarily be a report of Lord Gosford's government, that is, of their own. What their report will be, we may know in part from the acts and measures of the governor, in proportion as they develop themselves in his intercourse with the legislature.

Upon the whole, it does not much surprise me that neither branch of the legislature formally recognized them as commissioners. The hon. Mr. Moffatt, whom no man can accuse of either want of British feeling, or British loyalty, or the most unshaken independence, would go no farther, in his proposed amendment of the legislative council's address, than merely to recognize them in the identical words of their commission. So far, and no farther would I go with him, because I cannot understand, from the nature of their appointment to services which appear to me totally incompatible in the same person, how any good can be the result of their labours. They may, and no doubt will, report a great deal more to his Majesty's government than ever will come to our knowledge, but we may rely upon it that we shall suffer no loss, if we never see it, for this most obvious reason, that the nature, quality and tendency of this present administration will be the report of the commissioner, in characters which every one may read and understand.

The commission, in order to be capable of doing good, should stand clear from the imputation or suspicion of being ex-parte, and therefore should have nothing to do with the administration of the government. I refer you to the sweet manner in which Lord Gosford has made the most important concessions, as proof how sanguine he is of success. A very short time, however, will pour into his cup the bitter drops of disappointment. A man who sacrifices a great deal for the sake of conciliation, and meets with no other returns than rapacious and imperious demands for all that he has left, is not, and cannot be, the man that will give an impartial report of the real causes of complaint. His own feelings will be deeply concerned. Lord Gosford, liberal as he has hitherto proved himself to be in concessions, cannot yield all which the rapacity of the majority of the house of assembly demands. If he can, why so long dally about it? Why not give all up at once without saddling John Bull with the expense of the commission? As he cannot yield all, he must of necessity cross the path of the great man and his train, before long, and he then will have his thanks. The report will finally turn out to be his own complaints against the clique.

Instead of the commission now in operation, it would have been much better, if three impartial, upright and able men had been commissioned to make inquiry into all matters of grievances complained of, without being invested with power to administer the government, but merely authority to make inquiries, and then report the result of their labours. But of the good success of the present commission I cannot entertain the least hope. The leaders of the French will complain of the commissioners, and the commissioners will complain of them: and so, after having made the most unjustifiable sacrifice of British interests, and of the British government, the matters in dispute instead of being settled, and the country in peace, will be in much greater confusion than they were when the commissioners landed at Quebec.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
S. D.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 1, 1835.

6. A minute book should be kept, into which the bearer of the Instrument should, with his own hand, insert the name of the deed, of the parties, and of the Township and lot affected, as well as the day and hour of presenting, and number of the deed. This minute the bearer should sign, along with the Registrar. Such a book would be of great utility to the Registrar, in enabling him to keep a correct account of the deeds, in their respective order, which, in the accumulation of deeds in his office, is liable to be lost; and to the bearer, such a book would be the means of giving certainty, that a direct check was placed on the dishonest intentions of a Registrar. At present a Registrar may enregister a deed, not in its proper sequence, without the possibility of the fraud being proved. The daily minute book would prevent it.

7. An entry of the payment or discharge of a mortgage, &c. is by the present enactment, appointed to be made 'in the margin of the registry book, over against the original entry, or registry of the deed, binding such inalienable property. We think this is a very inconvenient mode. The Clerk may, in engraving the original deed, make an error; this error is noticed in the margin,—a receipt is afterwards presented;—this must be entered in the margin also,—and thus the errors, in transcribing the primary deed, and the entry of the subsequent receipt, are confusedly jumbled together. It sometimes happens, too, that the margin, opposite to a mortgage, note







## THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

BY T. H. BAYLEY.

Upon the hill he turned,  
To take a last fond look  
Of the valley and the village church,  
And the cottage by the brook:  
He listened to the sounds  
So familiar to his ear,  
And the soldier leaned upon his sword  
And wiped away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch  
A girl was on her knees;  
She held aloft a snowy scarf,  
Which flutter'd in the breeze;  
She breathed a prayer for him,  
A prayer he could not hear:  
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,  
And wipe away a tear.

He turned and left the spot,—  
Oh! do not deem him weak;  
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,  
Though tears were on his cheek:  
Go, watch the foremost rank,  
In danger's dark career;  
Be sure the hand most daring there,  
Has wiped away a tear.

## STANZAS.

I trod my own bright home last night;  
The breeze was fresh the flowers fair;  
All stood enraptured in fairy light—  
Thou wast not there.

Soft woke my childhood's careless chord,  
And wreaths we did together twine,  
And deep, sweet murmuring voices poured—  
All, all but thine.

The merry lights flashed sunshine then,  
And hearts were there in primal glee;  
I heard the thrilling notes again,  
And turned for thee.

There gushed the stream, there blushed the grove  
All bright affection's hallowed spot,  
All bound with thousand links of love—  
But thou wast not.

Oh! parted far! yet fancy's chain  
Clings close through all a cloud and care;  
And when my night home wakes again,  
Oh, meet me there.

NORNA.

## THE CRIPPLE;

OR,  
EBENEZER THE DISOWNED.

Continued.

'O tell me then, whose son am I?  
Who are my parents?' he exclaimed eagerly—  
'speak! speak!'

'Your parents!' she muttered, and remorse and ignorance held her departing soul in their grasp. She struggled, she again continued—'Your parents—no Ebenezer! no!—I dare not name them!—I have sworn!—I have sworn!—and a death-bed is no time to break an oath!'

'Speak! speak!—tell me, as you hope for heaven!' cried the cripple, with his thin, bony fingers grasping the wrists of the dying woman.

'Monster! monster!' she screamed wildly and in terror, 'leave me! leave me!—you are provided for...open that chest...the chest! the chest!'

Ebenezer loosed his grasp...he sprang towards a strong chest which stood in the room. 'The keys! the keys!' he exclaimed wildly, and again hurrying to the bed, he violently pulled a bunch of keys from beneath her pillow. But while he applied them to the chest, the herald of death rattled in the throat of its victim, and with one agonizing throes and a deep groan her spirit escaped, and her body lay a corpse upon the bed.

He opened the chest, and in it he found securities, which settled upon him under the name of Ebenezer Baird, five thousand pounds. But there was nothing which threw light on his parentage, nothing to inform him who he was, or why he was there.

The body of her who had never shed a tear over him, he accompanied to the grave. But now a deeper gloom fell upon him. He met but few men, and the few he met shunned him, for there was a wildness and a bitterness in his words...a railing against the world which they wished not to hear. He fancied, too, that they despised him, that their eyes were ever examining the form of his deformities, and he returned their glance with a scowl, and their words with the accents of hatred. Even as he passed the solitary farm-house, the younger children fled in terror, and the elder laughed or pointed towards him the finger of curiosity. All these things fell upon the heart of the cripple, and turned the human kindness of his bosom into gall. His companions became the solitude of the mountains, and the silence of the woods. They heard his bitter soliloquies without reviling him, or echo answered him in tones of sympathy more mournful than his own. He sought a thing that he might love, that might unlock his prisoned heart, or give life to its blighted feelings. He loved the very primrose, because it was a thing of beauty, and shrank not from his deformity as man did. To him it gave forth its sweetness, and its leaves withered not at his touch; and he bent and kissed the flower that smiled upon him whom his kind avoided. He courted the very storms of winter, for they shunned him not, but spent their fury on his person unconscious of its form. The only living thing that regarded him, or that had ever evinced affection towards him, was a dog of the mastiff kind, which ever followed at his side, licked his hand, and received its food from it. And on this living thing all the affections that his heart had ever felt were expended. He loved it as a companion, a friend and protector, and he knew it was not ungrateful—it never avoided him; but when mockery or insult were offered to its master, it growled and looked in his face, as if asking permission to punish the offender.

Such was the life that he had passed

until he was between thirty and forty years of age. Still he continued his solitary rambles, having a feeling for every thing around him but man. Man only was his persecutor—man only despised him. His own kind and his own kindred had shut him out from them and disowned him,—his sight had been hateful to them and his form loathsome. He avoided the very sun for it revealed his shadow, but he wandered in rapture gazing on the midnight heavens, calling the stars by name, while his soul was lifted up with their glory, and his deformity lost and overshadowed in the depth of their magnificence. He loved the flowers of day, the song of morning birds, and the wildness or beauty of their landscapes, but these dwindled and drew not forth his soul as did the awful gorgeousness of night with its ten thousand worlds lighted up, burning, sparkling, glimmering in immensity,—the gems that studded the throne of the Eternal. While others slept, the deformed wandered on the mountains, holding communion with the heavens.

About the period we refer to, a gay party came upon a visit to a gentleman whose mansion was situated about three miles from the cottage of the cripple. As they rode out, they frequently passed him in his wanderings, and when they did so, some turned to gaze on him with a look of prying curiosity, others laughed and called to their companions, and the indignation of Ebenezer was excited, and the frown grew black upon his face.

He was wandering in a wood in the glen, visiting his favorite wild flowers, for he had many that he visited daily, and each was familiar to him as the face of man to man—he rejoiced when they budded, blossomed, and laughed in their summer joy, and he grieved when they withered and died away,—when a scream of distress burst upon his ear. His faithful mastiff started and answered to the sound. He hurried from the wood to whence the sound proceeded, as rapidly as his lameness would admit. The mastiff followed by his side, and by its signs of impatience seemed eager to increase its speed, though it would not forsake him. The cries of distress continued and became louder. On emerging from the wood he perceived a young lady rushing wildly towards it, and behind her, within ten yards, followed an infuriated bull. In a few moments more and she must have fallen its victim. With an eager howl, the dog sprang from the side of its master, and stood between the lady and her pursuer. Ebenezer forgot his lameness, and the feebleness of his frame, and he hastened at his utmost speed to the rescue of a human being. Even at that moment a glow of delight passed through his heart, that the despised cripple would save the life of a fellow mortal—of one of the race that shunned him. Ere he approached, the lady had fallen exhausted and in terror on the ground—the mastiff kept the enraged animal at bay, and with a strength such as he had never before exhibited, Ebenezer raised the lady in his arms and bore her to the wood. He placed her against a tree,—the stream passed by within a few yards, and he brought water in the palms of his hands and knelt over her, to bathe her temples and her fair brow. Her brow was indeed fair, and her face beautiful beyond all that he had looked upon. Her golden hair in wavy ringlets fell upon her shoulders,—but her deep blue eyes were closed. Her years did not appear to be more than twenty.

'Beautiful!—beautiful!' exclaimed the cripple as he dropped the water on her face, and gazed on it as he spoke—'it is wondrous beautiful! But she will open her eyes...she will turn from me as doth her race!—as from the animal that pursued her!—yet she is beautiful!' and again as he spoke Ebenezer sighed.

The fair being recovered,—she raised her eyes,—she gazed on his face and turned not away from it. She expressed no false horror on beholding his countenance, no affected revulsion at the sight of his deformity, but she looked upon him with gratitude, she thanked him with tears. The cripple started,—his heart burned,—to be gazed on with kindness, to be thanked and with tears, and by one so fair, so young, so beautiful, was to him so strange, so new, he half doubted the reality of the scene before him. Before the kindness and gratitude that beamed from her eyes, the misanthropy that had frozen upon his bosom began to dissolve, and the gloom on his features died away as a vapour before the morning sun. New thoughts fired his imagination—new feelings transfixed his heart. Her smile fell like a sunbeam on his soul, where light had never before dawned; her accents of gratitude, from the moment they were delivered, became the music of his memory. He found an object on the earth that he could love, or shall we say that he did love, for he felt as though already her existence were mysteriously linked to his. We are no believers in what is termed—*love at first sight*. Some romance writers hold it up as an established doctrine, and love-sick boys and moping girls will make oath to the creed. But there never was love at first sight that a week's perseverance could not wear away. It holds no intercourse with the heart, but it is a mere fancy of the eye, as a man would fancy a horse, a house, or a picture which he desires to purchase. Love is not the offspring of an hour or a day, nor is it the *ignis-fatuus* which plays about the brain, and disturbs the sleep of the youth or the maiden in their teens. It slowly steals and dawns upon the heart, as day imperceptibly creeps over the earth, first with the tinged cloud,—the grey and the clearer dawn,—

the approaching, the rising, and the risen sun,—blending into each other a brighter and a brighter shade, but each indistinguishable in their progress and blending, as the motion of the pointers on a watch, which move unobserved as time flies, and we note not the silent progress of light till it envelops us in its majesty. Such is the progress of pure, holy, and enduring love. It springs not from mere sight, but its radiance grows with esteem,—it is the whisper of sympathy,—unity of feeling, and mutual reverence, which increases with a knowledge of each other, until but one pulse seems to throb in two bosoms. The feelings which now swelled in the bosom of Ebenezer Baird were not the true and only love which springs from esteem, but they were akin to it. For though the beauty of the fair being he had rescued had struck his eye, it was not her beauty that melted the misanthropy of his heart, but the tear of gratitude, the voice of thanks, the glance that turned not away from him, the smile,—the first that woman had bestowed on him,—that entered his soul. They came from the heart and they spoke to the heart.

She informed him that her name was Maria Bradbury, and that she was one of the party then on a visit to the gentleman in his neighborhood. He offered to accompany her to the house, and she accepted his offer. But it was necessary to pass near the spot where he had rescued her from the fury of the enraged bull. As they drew towards the side of the wood, they perceived that the bull was gone, but the noble mastiff, the friend, companion, and defender of the cripple, lay dead before them. Ebenezer wrung his hands, he mourned over his faithful guardian. 'Friend! poor Friend!' he cried—'the name of the mastiff was Friend!—hast thou too left me! Thou, of all the things that lived, alone didst love thy master! Pardon me lady—I pardon an outcast, but until this hour I have never experienced friendship from man, nor kindness from woman. The human race have treated me as a thing that belonged not to the same family with themselves; they have persecuted or mocked me, and I have hated them. Start not,—hated is an alien to my soul,—it was not born there, it was forced upon it—but I hate not you—no! no! You have spoken kindly to me, you have smiled on me!—the despised, the disowned Ebenezer will remember you. That poor dog alone of all living things shewed affection for me. But he died in a good cause!—poor Friend! poor Friend!—where shall I find a companion now? and the tears of the cripple ran down his cheeks as he spoke.

Maria wept also, partly for the fate of the noble animal that had died in her deliverance, and partly from the sorrow of her companion, for there is a sympathy in tears.

'Ha! you weep!' cried the cripple, 'you weep for poor Friend and me. Bless thee! bless thee fair one!—they are the first that were ever shed for my sake—I thought not there was a tear on earth for me.'

He accompanied her to the lodge of the mansion where she was then residing, and there he left her, though she invited him to accompany her, that he might also receive the congratulation of her friends.

She related to them her deliverance. 'Ha! little Ebenezer turned a hero,' cried one... 'Ebenezer the cripple become a knight-errant,' said another. But they resolved to visit him in a body and return him their thanks.

But the soul of the deformed was now changed, and his countenance, though still melancholy, had lost its asperity. His days became a dream, his existence a wish. For the first time he entertained the hope of happiness...it was vain, romantic, perhaps we might say absurd, but he cherished it.

Maria spoke much of the courage, the humanity, the seeming loneliness, and the knowledge of the deformed, to her friends; and their entertainer, with his entire party of visitors, with but one exception, a few days afterwards proceeded to the cottage of Ebenezer, to thank him for his intrepidity. The exception we have alluded to was a lady Helen Dorrington, a woman of a proud and haughty temper, and whose personal attractions, if she ever possessed any, were now disfigured by the attacks of a violent temper, and the crow's-foot and the wrinkles, which threescore years imprint on the fairest countenance. She excused herself by saying that the sight of deformed people affected her. Amongst the party who visited the cripple was her son Francis Dorrington, a youth of two and twenty, who was haughty, fiery, and impetuous as his mother. He sought the hand of Maria Bradbury, and he now walked by her side.

Ebenezer received them coldly...amongst them were many who were wont to mock him as they passed, and he now believed that they had come to gratify curiosity, by gazing on his person as on a wild animal. But when he saw the smile upon Maria's lips, the benign expression of her glance, and her hand held forth to greet him, his coldness vanished, and joy like a flash of sunshine lighted up his features. Yet he liked not the impatient scowl with which Francis Dorrington regarded her attention towards him, nor the contempt which moved visibly on his lip when she listened delighted to the words of the despised cripple. He seemed to act as though her eyes should be fixed on him alone...her words addressed only to him. Jealousy entered the soul of the deformed; and shall we say

that the same feeling was entertained by the gay and the haughty Dorrington. It was. He felt that insignificant as the outward appearance of the cripple was, his soul was that of an intellectual giant, before the exuberance of whose power the party were awed, and Maria lost in admiration. His tones were musical as his figure was unsightly, and his knowledge universal as his person was diminutive. He discoursed with a poet's tongue on the beauty of the surrounding scenery; he defined the botany and geology of the mountains. He traced effect to cause, and both to their Creator. The party marvelled while the deformed spoke, and he repelled the scowl and contempt of his rival with sarcasm that scathed like passing lightning. These things produced feelings of jealousy also in the breast of Francis Dorrington; though from Maria Bradbury he had never received one smile of encouragement. On their taking leave the entertainer of the party invited Ebenezer to his house, but the latter refused; he feared to mingle with society, for oft as he had associated with man, he had been rendered their sport...the thing they persecuted,—the butt of their irony.

To be continued.

## FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Freilighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the country; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; VERY cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. JACOB COOK.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

## CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO,

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—tf

## OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

## CABINETWORK,

## CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

## LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness, and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

## FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seignior of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty-five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Freilighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Freilighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

## PILLS.

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

## PILLS:

An easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

**GREEN PLASTER:**  
For dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

**INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.**  
Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Fox, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ride, Freilighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freilighsburg. 4 ly

## PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly.

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Oct. 23, 1835. Recording Secretary.

## THE LARGEST

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD &amp; CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

## RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States. [Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.